

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL.

"If such an organization [of Librarians] could be created upon a solid basis without ostentation, and without attempting to achieve too much, some, at all events, of the difficulties which beset appointments, under circumstances such as have been glanced at, would be put in a way of removal. In proportion as the number of Public Librarians shall increase and as the public concern in them shall be broadened, both the means and the desirableness of creating a Librarians' Association will, in all probability, convince themselves. . . . But unless an association bring with it increased means of systematic study, and of public evidence of the fruits of study, no result of much worth can be looked for."—EDWARD EDWARDS.

HOW TO START LIBRARIES IN SMALL TOWNS.—IV.

BY A. M. PENDLETON.

WE have now come to a stage in the formation of the library when the question of its habitation can no longer be delayed. Where and what shall it be? Unfortunately, this is a matter in most instances with which choice has little to do. The first home of the library must often be no better than a tent, with the prospect of successive migrations. But where there is an opportunity for choice, there are several things of prime importance that are not to be overlooked.

First, let the room be centrally located, not geographically, but in the most populous part of the town. Plant it among the people, where its presence will be seen and felt. Next, other things being equal, it is better to have it upon the first floor, so that passers-by will see its goodly array of books, and be tempted to inspect them. Care should be taken to have it well lighted, and if possible have a second room, in which visitors can linger over periodicals and other entertaining works. The wise library manager, like the children of this world, will hold out as many seductions as possible. Encourage dalliance by scattering about temptations. If the sight of evil tempts to evil, so the presence of good things quickens the desire to possess them. A cheery room, tastefully arranged and kept, a gen-

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erous display of books, and numerous persons coming and going, will determine the popular tide to your quarters. These are elements of a successful library often as important as the character of the books themselves. A library pushed into a dark corner or an unsightly closet, or lodged in the rear part of a store, will never have a strong hold upon a people. If it be possible, have it by itself. Do not locate it in a store because a clerk who is busy with other things most of the time will attend to it now and then. Cheap labor is often the most expensive. Things that will do, make-shifts of one kind or another, we are all compelled to accept; but accept them as the last resort, and not as the ready confession of our good-for-nothingness. Covet the best things, and when attainable, be satisfied with nothing less.

In the arrangement of cases it is important to economize room. For this purpose it is best usually to build alcoves across one end of the apartment, and as the library increases, to put up a second range of cases farther out, leaving a space between wide enough for a walk. To protect the books from injury, and for convenience in sweeping, the base should be raised from four to six inches from the floor. The three uprights which form a case, if placed from

three feet to three and a half apart, will give shelves as long as will bear the weight of books without sagging. They should not be much more than eight or nine feet high, so that the upper shelf can be reached by a single step from the floor, and should be finished at the top with a simple moulding.

Shelves of eight inches depth will accommodate the great majority of books; and if made movable, the shelves can readily be adjusted to their different heights. For this purpose there is nothing cheaper, and on the whole better, than a stout screw-eye such as is used to hang pictures. On the inside of the uprights pencil a line from top to bottom, two inches from the outer and inner edges. On these lines bore holes at regular intervals of either one or two inches, large enough to admit the screw easily. The shelves when in position will rest firmly on the supports furnished by the screw-eyes at their four corners. If thought desirable, a slight cut may be made in the under side of the shelf to fit the head of the screw-eye. There is also a small casting made for this purpose, but it is no better practically, and is more expensive. With either, the shelves may be arranged at any distance apart, and hence the utmost economy of room be secured. This arrangement is also very valuable in case of fire. Whole shelves may be removed at once without packing or confusion.

Two cases, when placed back to back in the forming of alcoves, require, to keep the books from encroaching upon each other, to be separated by a partition of some sort. A thin wooden partition is sufficient, though in many libraries wire cloth or netting is used. This, though more expensive, has the advantage of not obstructing light as a close partition does, and also of allowing a freer circulation of air. A lattice on the back, well perforated, would answer much the same purpose.

A special device for exhibiting the newest

books, or a convenient receptacle for the works of reference most used, may be found in a small article called Danner's Revolving Book-Case. It is a square of twenty-two inches, turning on a spindle, stands five feet two inches high, and occupies no more room on the floor than an ordinary chair. Being on castors, it can be moved to any part of the room. The largest size has four spaces or shelves, and will hold from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five volumes. Neatly made of ash trimmed with black walnut, it is a capital article to have in any room where books are wanted. It is furnished by the patentee, John Danner, Canton, O., at a cost of \$20, \$18, or \$16, according as it has four, three, or two shelves.

The numbering of the alcoves and shelves completes this part of the library. Various devices are employed for this purpose. The nicest, and of course the most expensive, is a silver-plated number; the next best, a common metal number; third, a thin brass plate perforated with a stencil, through the openings of which a black underground is displayed; fourth, numbers printed on paper, which may be had at any printing-office, or which can be obtained in quantities ready-gummed from P. F. Van Everen, 191 Fulton street, New York City.

[The Association Committee on co-operation and supplies have now perfected arrangements by which they will furnish Danner's cases at the libraries without the expenses of packing and carriage. Samples of the various styles may be seen at the office of the Secretary. They will also furnish the ready-gummed numbers referred to. It should be understood that it is the purpose of this committee not only to be the means of saving money to existing libraries, but very specially to encourage the formation of new libraries by enabling them to start at a *minimum* of expenditure by procuring supplies at the lowest cost.—SEC.]

A MODEL ACCESSION-CATALOGUE.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

THE first of all records to be filled, and by no means the last in importance to the faithful librarian, is the book of accessions. This is the history of the growth of the collection. To this he turns for final reference in doubtful cases. Here is the complete story of each book, fully told, but in the most compact form possible. In fact, the accession-book properly kept up is the librarian's official indicator for his whole collection. Each line is a separate pigeon-hole, in which not exactly the book, but the condensed facts about the book, are placed. Thence they are never removed; they are not loaned, or condemned, or sent to the binder, or lost. The card is never misplaced, the entry does not mysteriously disappear, a new edition never supersedes. Once written, "it is enough," until the paper grows thin with wear and the binding crumbles with age or the ink-lines entirely fade out of ken. He may turn to his book of accessions to learn *what*, and *where*, and *when*, and *whence*, and *how much*, and feel sure that he will find the answer. Oh! the luxury of a good accession-catalogue written up to date and reasonably free from errors! It has an odor of mathematical exactness unknown to any other catalogue. Its statements are founded on a rock. It is the *editio princeps*.

For this book various plans have been recommended, but there is so much agreement in most of them that it would seem that experience had shown what was really needed.

In arranging for its new era of prosperity, brought about by the magnificent Winn Legacy, Mr. Champney, of the Woburn Public Library, determined that he would adopt for his accession-catalogue the very best form, if it were possible to find out

what that form was. To this end a number of librarians were consulted, and their combined ideas and suggestions were submitted to the Co-operation Committee, under whose direction the book of which we speak as a "model accession-catalogue" was made.

It seems hard to suggest any improvement in the volume left by request at the Boston office of the JOURNAL; and for the benefit of those interested a detailed description will be given.

The book is 35 x 28 cm., outside measurement. The ruling of the page is of 30 lines, just one centimeter apart, which gives a handsome appearance, with ample room for interlining, should that ever be found necessary. The entries of course run across both pages, it being much more convenient in reference than to use two lines on the same page for each entry. The down lines and width of the columns for each heading are as follows: ACCESSION, 4½ cm., column ruled off by a single red line; CLASS, 1½ cm., single red line; BOOK, 1 cm., red; VOL., 1 cm., double line red and blue, thus distinctly marking off the series of numbers from the author, title, and imprint, which immediately follow. The AUTHOR column is 6 cm., and is ruled off by a very faint blue line, which will be noticed only when looked for, but still it is sufficient to guide the copyist in making the entries. The TITLE occupies the rest of the first page, 14 cm. A space of 2 cm. is ruled off by single red lines for the space wasted at the hinge, and the second page begins with the imprint entries: PLACE, 4 cm.; DATE, 2 cm.; SIZE, 2 cm.; each having a single red-line ruling. The imprint entries are followed by the double line, blue and red, like that on the first page. Thus author, title, and imprint are distinctly marked off

from the library numbers on one side, and from the remarks as to the binding, source, cost, etc., on the other. BINDING follows SIZE with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. column, red line; SOURCE has 6 cm., followed by the double red lines enclosing COST, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 cm. columns. The page is completed by the

broad 10 cm. column headed REMARKS. For the better understanding of this system, a transcript of the page headings is given below. The limitations of the page made it impossible to preserve the absolute proportions, but the exact measurement is bracketed below.

[Left-hand page.]

| ACCESSION | CLASS | BOOK | VOL. | AUTHOR | TITLE |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| [1½ Cm] | [1½ Cm] | [1 Cm] | [1 Cm] | [6 Cm] | [14 Cm] |

[Right-hand page.]

| PLACE | DATE | SIZE | BIND'G | SOURCE | COST | REMARKS |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|---------|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| [4 Cm] | [2 Cm] | [2 Cm] | [1½ Cm] | [6 Cm] | 1½ 1 | [10 Cm] |

The headings are noteworthy for their conciseness, still the single words given seem to express perfectly what is meant. "Title" is as good as "title of the book;" "place," as "place of publication;" "vol.," as "number of the vol.;" "accession 8743," or whatever it may be, as "accession-number 8743."

For the accommodation of those desiring actual sheets for more careful examination, extra copies were printed, and can be had at the office of the JOURNAL. They cost, rolled and stamped for the mail, ten cents per package, and will be mailed on application. The detailed rules for filling out this catalogue, with explanations, will be of interest, as they are not elsewhere to be found in print.

ACCESSION-RULES.

1. Enter each book on the accession-catalogue immediately after it is collated and found to agree with order-book and bill.

The accession-book, being a record of additions, should be kept strictly up to date, as much as the cash account of a bank should be balanced daily. If more books come in than can be written up at the time, under no circumstances should any volume be removed from the room until properly recorded on the accession-book. When they once bear the accession-number, it is easy to get at other facts, but a book without this guide is very easily lost or confused with books from other sources or coming in on other dates. Librarians of business experience will get the best idea of this rule by considering this catalogue their invoice-book. As a package is opened, it must be collated with order-book and bill to see that it is what was ordered, that the price is right, and that the book is complete and in proper condition. Then, if correct, it should be entered *at once* on the invoice or accession book. If incorrect or imper-

fect, it should not be entered at all, as it is not *received* into the library.

2. Give a consecutive number on a line of the accession-book and on the reverse of the title-page of each volume received, and never assign the same number to another volume or book, even if the original be lost, sold, exchanged, or condemned, and an exact duplicate put in its place.

Volumes, and not books or lots, should have the accession-number. The practice of numbering works, in however many volumes they may chance to be, always leads to confusion. The last number should show how many volumes the library has received from the beginning; but this is a less important consideration. Books are, many of them, issued in parts and at intervals, something like periodicals. If an effort is made to number books rather than volumes, a source of trouble is found in the first volume received in continuation; e.g., v. 4 comes in to-day and should be numbered 1347; but v. 1, 2, and 3 are numbered 975. That entry must be found and altered. When v. 5 comes in, it must be again altered, and so on *ad finem*. In assigning *book-numbers* or *shelf-marks* for the catalogue, by which readers call for what they want, books, and not volumes, should be numbered. In the accession-catalogue *volumes*, and not *books*, should bear the number.

The rule calls for a separate line for each volume, and many will criticise this as unnecessary. Some cataloguers go so far as to put sets of fifty or sixty volumes all on one line. The only gain is a little paper; for the apparent economy of labor will prove no economy in the end. The entries, if the same, can be *dittoed* with labor so trifling that it does not deserve mention, for it has to be done only once in the whole history of book and library. A single volume of the accession-book contains 10,000 lines, thus affording pigeon-holes for 10,000 distinct volumes. After protracted trials of various plans, it seems the best way to

assign one of these pigeon-holes or lines across the book to each volume contained in the collection. Then, in addition to the original entries, any fact concerning that volume can be entered and found with the easiest possible reference.

A librarian will see the advantage of the rule which assigns a given line to a given volume, and forbids its use for any other than that identical volume. There is no trouble then in recording different titles, imprints, cost, source, binding, etc., for the different volumes of a set. If any volume is lost, or re-bound, or requires any note or comment to preserve its history and record of its present state, the way is perfectly simple. If two or more volumes are put upon a single line, confusion is sure to arise sooner or later, and the simple rule of a line to a volume is decidedly the best.

The rule forbids the use of the assigned number-line for any other than the identical copy. In many libraries it is customary in replacing a lost book to give it the same accession-number as the original. While this is very convenient and desirable for the *book-numbers*, it is all wrong for the *accession-number*. The lost book may come back even after a hundred years, and some day a wearisome effort to make accounts agree will disclose the fact that there are *two* books bearing the same accession-number. A book put in the library to-day in place of one lost five years ago was added *to-day*, and not at the time of the first purchase. It is, e.g., the 1347th volume added to the library, and is *to take the place of* 975, which some one has lost. This number as soon as assigned should be written on the reverse of the title. Here it can always be found, and when the book plate is put in, the number will be readily found and copied. When the book is re-bound, the number is preserved for immediate reference after the book comes back from the binder. The reverse of the title is the most convenient place after the title itself, where

it would in a measure deface the book. Custom has also fixed on this place for the accession-number.

In writing the numbers on the catalogue, economy and convenience are both served by writing only the last one or two digits, except at the top of each page and perhaps for each 10th number. The page of 30 lines has the full number at the top, and on the 10th and 20th lines, so the abbreviated number is more quickly written and more easily found for reference than the full numbers on each line. At a little extra expense the numbers could be printed in advance, as each line holds just one volume.

3. Give the current date, year, month, and day, before the first entry of each day.

This date is almost always written at the extreme left of the page, just preceding the accession-number. The model book described, having an unusually large space for this number, leaves ample room for the one entry of date each day, and it is better to give this in the number column, where only one entry will be made for each lot of books received, rather than use an entire column, enlarging the book accordingly. Some libraries find it more convenient to give the date of the reception of each lot in the centre of the first blank line, thus separating each day's accession from the preceding and following. The book as ruled is adapted to either method, and there is little choice. The first must be used if the book be numbered in advance, as it would be impossible to leave blanks in just the right places. It is recommended in either case that the year, month, and day be given in the margin above all the rulings at the left of each left-hand page.

4. Give the author's name and title, as in the brief-title finding-index.

Space allows only a brief title, and other facts are given with so much fulness that there is no difficulty in identifying the book.

If the work is anonymous, the space headed AUTHOR should be left blank and filled in when the authorship is discovered. The line separating author and title is so very faint that it will be seen only when looked for. It guides the copyist in making the titles line accurately, one under the other. In the case of books having a very long author's name, this faint blue line is simply disregarded, but in most entries there will be a little space between the author and the beginning of the title.

5. Give the imprint, PLACE, DATE, and SIZE, in accordance with rules for full titles.

This requires year of copyright when different from year of publication. The line headed DATE being wide enough for six figures, this important item specifying the real date of publication can be added. If no date is given with the imprint, the date of copyright is preceded by *cop.* The size column is also of extra width, so that it would be possible to give the number of pages; e.g., 372 p. O, or all the sizes (binding, paper, and type), as well as fold, in case it should be desirable. Except in rare books, the size-letter will be sufficient.

6. Give the binding, indicating half binding by prefixing $\frac{1}{2}$, and using here as in all the entries the uniform library abbreviations.

7. Under SOURCE give the name of the donor, if presented; the name of the fund, if purchased from the income of a special fund; or the name of the firm or library agents of whom purchased, if from the general fund.

Some will prefer to give the name of the supplying agents in all cases, prefixing the initials of the fund in the second case. It would seem well worth the entry of at least the initials of the agent of whom purchased. The funds of each library are so well known that the initials are ample, and therefore the column for SOURCE allows room for both agent and fund.

8. Under COST give in dollars and cents the actual cost of the book, including exchange on books bought abroad.

The ruling for pounds, shillings, and pence used in some libraries will hardly find many advocates. So few books among the mass in the library will be billed in that way that it seems a great waste of space to devote three whole columns to these headings. Even in these rare cases convenience requires that the cost should be given in ordinary denominations, so that a moment's time will tell an inquirer the cost of any book which he may wish to price.

It is an excellent plan to mark the cost of each book in some conventional place, as the package is collated with the bills. From this place it can be copied on to the accession-book, and often will be found of great convenience in determining value without consulting the record or bills. The cost written in the inner corner of some special page agreed upon in each library would serve as a means of identifying books that might have their plates removed, or their covers taken off in binding, or by accident, or by design where theft is intended. When several volumes are purchased at once, the cost of the series should be given opposite the first entered, followed by a note indicating the number of volumes included. *E.g.*, v. 4, 5 and 6 of some work come in together and cost together \$13.44. Instead of dividing this up and entering \$4.48 against each volume, make the entry against the first, that is v. 4., in this way: \$13.40 (3 v.). Or, still better, connect the lines of the different volumes by a bracket, and write the cost against the centre. These items of cost should be carefully given, and the accession-book thus becomes for all practical purposes the invoice-book.

9. Under REMARKS indicate the re-binding, sale, loss, exchange, withdrawal as duplicate, binding in with another volume, or any change or disposition.

The preceding entries tell what the book was when it came into the library. RE-

MARKS should tell of any changes, and of the final disposition in case the book is no longer in its accustomed place. Few libraries have followed this rule, but it requires less labor than might at first be supposed, and will be found to save more than it costs. When books come in from the bindery, it is a very brief matter to open to their number and note the new dress in which they appear. Then if a volume be lost and the reader wishes to pay for it, there is a means of knowing whether it was in paper as first purchased for 25 cents, or in half morocco as rebound at an added cost of \$1. The accession-book is the book of final reference for all these technical facts, and they appear on no other catalogue. Certainly the efficient librarian should be able *somewhere* to refer to every thing of the kind, and no other record offers so great advantages for this as does the book under consideration.

The location number given in the accession-book will be to many an innovation. Its desirability has never been questioned, but the frequent changes in this number as ordinarily used rendered its satisfactory use well-nigh impossible. An increasing number of libraries are, however, assigning permanent numbers to their books, so that they may be called for from the oldest edition of the catalogue as readily as from the latest. With such a system it is a great convenience to be able to refer directly to the shelf where the book may be found without consulting intermediate catalogues. It is also convenient to glance down the columns of numbers and see in what proportion the various departments, as indicated by those numbers, are receiving additions. The decision of those consulted was without exception in favor of putting in columns for this purpose, to be used if practicable, and it is believed that every library will sooner or later find it desirable to so use them.

After consultation with librarians using

several different systems for numbering their books, it was decided to put the columns and headings CLASS, BOOK, and VOLUME immediately after the accession-number column. Some libraries may be so numbered, or liable to so frequent changes in their book-numbers or press-marks that it will be undesirable to give any thing more than the volume-number, which remains fixed. Others will give the press-marks in pencil, so that they can be readily altered. The columns can be left blank if the system does not admit of their satisfactory use. They are of great value to those libraries that have a book-number which is not liable to frequent changes. Libraries giving alcove, range, and shelf instead of class, will enter this number in the first column, for which the heading CLASS was chosen, for its brevity and applicability to almost any system. Nearly all libraries agree in using a book-number between this and the volume-number. Where the alphabetical arrangement is followed wholly or in part, these columns will be needed to indicate the words which determine the location of the book.

In the volume column, two volumes bound in one would be entered 1 and 2, 3 and 4, etc. One volume bound in two parts would be entered 1.1, 1.2, etc.

A little inspection of the catalogue will show the improvement over the common arrangement which places the *volume* with the other imprint entries on the second page. As here arranged, the volume immediately precedes the author, and at the first glance it is apparent what the entry is; e.g., v. 47, Harper's Magazine, is vastly more convenient than to follow across an entire page to the ordinary place of the volume, with the attendant danger, both in entering and consulting, of getting on to the line above or below, and thus making serious blunders. Practical use of the catalogue will convince those doubtful of the utility of the change.

But a still stronger reason for placing the

volume where it is, is found in the fact that the volume-number is an essential part of the call-number or press-mark by which the book is found. The inconvenience of having the first part of this number at the beginning of the long line of entries and the last part at the other end is manifest.

This arrangement gives, then, three distinct matters on the double page. First, the LIBRARY NUMBERS assigned to the book by each individual library—*Accession*, *Class*, *Book*, and *Volume* number—preceded by the date of receipt. These are ruled off by a double red and blue line.

Then come the *Author*, *Title*, and *Imprint* proper, which belong alike to every book of the edition regardless of the library. These are also ruled off by the double line. Lastly comes a class of entries which might be called together REMARKS—the *Binding*, *Source*, *Cost*, and *Remarks*—all of which are matters pertaining to the special copy in hand, but not necessarily to other copies of the same book.

It is very desirable that the volumes of the catalogue contain even thousands, preferably five or ten, as it so much facilitates reference as the collection grows, and the number of accession-books increases. If each is made to contain just 5000 v. the librarian knows that 4999 is in v. 1, and that 5001 is in v. 2, and so on. Otherwise, even though the first and last number be lettered on the back, the wrong volume is often taken up. The volume described contains 10,200 lines, and, bound in heavy Russia leather, is 7 cm. thick. Another form which has been preferred by many libraries, is of 340 p., bound in half Turkey morocco, and contains 5100 lines.

The librarian who keeps an accession-book on the plan described finds himself well repaid. It will be in constant requisition, the final authority to which will be referred all doubtful questions regarding the past history or present state of any one or all of his children, for so we might term his books.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

MAY 31, 1877.

Communications for the JOURNAL, and all inquiries concerning it, should be addressed to MARY DEWEY, 1 Tremont Place, Boston. Also library catalogues, reports, regulations, sample blanks, and other library appliances.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to F. LEYVOLETT, P. O. Box 4795, New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

Exchanges and editors' copies should be addressed to AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL, 37 Park Row, New York.

The JOURNAL addresses itself exclusively to library interests, admitting to its advertising as well as to its reading-matter columns only what concerns the librarian as librarian. It does not undertake to review books unless specially relating to library and bibliographical topics.

The Editors of the JOURNAL are not responsible for the views expressed in contributed articles or communications.

Subscribers are entitled to advertise books wanted, or duplicates for sale and exchange, at the nominal rate of ten cents per line (regular rate, 25 cents); also to advertise for situations or assistance to the extent of five lines free of charge.

THE place and date for the next Conference have been provisionally determined, subject to general approval. The English Conference, it will be noted from the proof kindly sent by Mr. Nicholson, is now an assured success, the leading provincial as well as London libraries having expressed their determination to co-operate. The programme is very promising, yet the question is put there as it was here, previous to our own conference: "What will these librarians find to talk about?" "Is there any thing to settle," asks the London *Publishers' Circular*, "which does not settle itself?" The writer of that question should serve an apprenticeship of a few days in a lending library, where he would be answered to his cost. As a matter of fact, there is no calling in which so many questions come up that do not settle themselves, and that can only be settled satisfactorily by mutual consultation and agreement.

THE same writer continues: "And, lastly, will free libraries benefit literature? Are we so generous in book-buying—the librarians may consult Mr. Ruskin on this, who laments the paucity of books in our houses—that we shall purchase books if we can borrow them,

or look them over in a public library?"—suggesting finally that if free libraries are conceded to be a modern necessity, we may as well make the best of them. This expresses a frequent objection of publishers, shared in by some literary people, but on which most librarians will be quite ready to join issue. The most that can be admitted is that lending libraries may have some tendency to change the direction of book-buying, since by supplying ephemeral books they enable those who have money to spend for this purpose to purchase books that are more lasting. But to suppose that this causes less books to be bought is a relic of the notion that destruction is the life of trade. This is true only in a very limited and temporary sense, and is absolutely untrue as a general statement. We used to read that "a national debt is a national blessing," and a waning school of political economists hailed war as a special providence for the benefit of tradesmen. We have had reason to alter our opinions on these points. As a matter of fact, most of us know that the private book-buyer is not less a book-buyer because he is also a member of a lending library, while the library is constantly training up a class of readers who have heretofore spent their pennies for trashy story-papers into a higher life whose first aspirations are to own books. With every improvement in machinery, the workmen have cried out that the bread was being taken out of their mouths, but in the end there was more work for all of them. The like is true of this plaint that the libraries prevent book-buying. They ultimately increase book buying by increasing reading, and the publisher who publishes the best books has the most reason to be grateful to them.

IN fact, one of the first results of the work of the Association will be to the direct benefit of publishers and dealers in books. In addition to the interest which all people of culture naturally feel in the present active library movement, they have a selfish interest which seems to have largely escaped their attention. We hope to give in a succeeding number some statistics showing what per cent of the library income is usually spent directly for books. Many will be astonished to find how often it costs more for salaries and other expenses than for the books themselves. The present movement has as its corner-stone the *economizing of these other expenses*. Cataloguing, indexing, and the score of things which admit

it, are to be done *once* for all the libraries, at a vast reduction to each institution, while the quality of the work will be improved. The result of the successful progress of this effort will be to secure better administration with smaller expenditures, and a much larger per cent of the income is therefore made available for books. Some have suggested that a reduction in expenses would be accompanied by a reduction in appropriations instead of an increase in purchases. But most libraries have a fixed income to be expended, and all goes for books that is not required for other expenses. Those that depend on an annual appropriation are in little danger of having that reduced because they are able to show a much larger per cent of it invested in books instead of current expenses. Nor does the library undertake to interfere with the usual machinery for selling books, which are the one thing which cannot be co-operatively handled with effect. The librarian is too anxious that his readers should read at the best—that is, from their own books—to run counter to his co-worker, the bookseller. He is, on the contrary, anxious that the library and the bookstore should exist side by side, in mutual usefulness, each at its best. If more books are purchased, they must come from the publishers, and therefore they have a greater pecuniary interest in the success of the present movement than any other class. In view of these facts, ought not the librarians to be cordially seconded and sustained by the publishers in carrying out their present plans?

THERE is one saving in books, however, which should not be overlooked. Elsewhere in this number, the Metric Bureau offers to furnish metric literature to public libraries at half price. These books are important in libraries, not only because the Library Association has adopted this language of the world for its schedules, but because the subject is one exciting general public attention, and the public mind should be prepared for the coming change in our numerical standards. But what we started to say was that, through the aid of many such propagandist societies, libraries can obtain at little cost many books of present public importance and desired by large classes of readers. Such chances as these should not be overlooked by the enterprising librarian, especially the manager of a small library which has more demand for books than dollars with which to buy them.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE following business has been done during the month:

The Finance Committee has been elected, and the organization of the Executive Board thus completed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

W. F. Poole, Chicago Public Library.
Lloyd P. Smith, Library Co., Philadelphia.
Charles Evans, Indianapolis Public Library.

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5, are submitted by the Board as the time and New York as the place of the annual meeting. If both are satisfactory, the summer meeting will be called accordingly; but opportunity is afforded for suggestions and criticisms. The early date has been selected to accommodate the college librarians.

M. Guillaume Depping, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Ste. Genevieve, Paris, was elected an honorary member of the Association.

CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE—SECOND REPORT.

Accession Catalogue.

The committee, after consultation, recommend and will supply for the uniform use of the libraries the form of Accession Catalogue made under their advice and described on p. 315 of the JOURNAL.

Standard Abbreviations.

The committee desire the assistance of librarians in perfecting a list of standard abbreviations for uniform use in cataloguing. In order to elicit suggestions, they provisionally adopt the following, hoping that, with such improvements as may be made, they may be adopted by the Association at its annual meeting.

When one abbreviation is used for two words, if the context does not determine the sense, the abbreviation must be lengthened.

- Abp. (archbishop).
- abr. (abridged, abbreviations).
- a. d. Lat. (aus dem Lateinischen).
- add. (Additions).
- Amer. or Am. (American).
- anon. (anonymous).
- app. (appendix).
- Aufl., Ausg., or A. (Auflage, Ausgabe).
- Balt. (Baltimore).
- Ber. (Berlin).
- bibl. (biblical, bibliographical, bibliotheca, etc.).
- biog. (biographical, biography).

- Bost. (Boston).
 b. (born).
 Bp. (Bishop).
 Camb. (Cambridge).
 Camb. (Eng.) (Cambridge, England).
 Chic. (Chicago).
 Chr. (Christian).
 Cin. (Cincinnati).
 cl. (cloth).
 class. (classical).
 col. or coll. (collections, college, colored).
 com. (commerce, committee).
 comp. (compiled, compiler).
 conc. (concerning).
 cop. (copy, copyrighted).
 d. (died).
 dept. (department).
 dom. (domestic).
 ed. (edited, edition, editor).
 encyc. (encyclopedia).
 Eng. (England or English).
 eng. (engravings, engraved, or engraver).
 enl. (enlarged).
 ff. (folios or leaves).
 Fir. (Firenze).
 geog., geol., geom. (geography, geology, geometry).
 ges. (gesammelte).
 Ges. or Gesch. (Geschichte).
 Göt. (Göttingen).
 Gr. (Great, Greek).
 Gt. Br. (Great Britain).
 H. F. L. (Harper's Family Library).
 hrsg. (herausgegeben).
 il. (illustrated, illustrations).
 imp. (imperfect).
 incl. (including).
 int. (intorno).
 L. (London).
 lib. (library).
 Lpz. (Leipzig).
 mem. (memoir).
 misc. (miscellaneous).
 mor. (morocco).
 ms. and mss. (manuscript, manuscripts).
 nat. (natural).
 n. d. (no date of publication).
 n. p. (no place).
 n. s. (new series).
 n. t.-p. (no title-page).
 nouv. (nouvelle).
 N. Y. (New York).
 obl. (oblong).
 Oxf. (Oxford).
 P. (Paris).
 p. (page, pages).
 pap. (paper).
 Phil. (Philadelphia).
 phot. (photograph).
 pl. (plate or plates).
 pm. (pamphlet, pamphlets).
 por. (portrait, portraits).
 ps. (pseudonym, pseudonymous).
 pt. (part).
 pub. (published).
 rec. (recensuit).
 rel. (relating, relative).
 rept. (report).
 rev. (review, revised, revision).
 Rus. (Russia).
 s. or ser. (series).
 sämm. (sämmtlich).
 sh. (sheep).
 sm. (small).
 soc. (society).
 sq. (square).
 t.-p. mut., t.-p. w. (title-page mutilated, wanting).
 tr. (translated, translator, traduit, tradotto).
 trans. (transactions).
 Tur. (Turin).
 u. (und).
 übers. (übersetzt).
 unp. (unpaged).
 U. S. (United States).
 v. (volume).
 v. (von, but give van in full).
 vel. (vellum).
 Vien. (Vienna).
 w. (wanting).
 Wash. (Washington).
 Wwe. (Wittwe).
 [] (words added to title).
 — (to and including, or continued).
 . . . (matter omitted).
 ? (probably).
 In dates, an ' stands for the first two figures of current century.

Co-operative Supplies.

In regard to the distribution of supplies, the committee esteem it necessary that the Association should retain complete control of all done under its name, and until some better arrangement is made, samples may be had and orders will be filled on application to the secretary of the Association and committee, 1 Tremont Place, Boston.

The prices charged will cover cost of manufacture in large quantities and necessary ex-

penses of distributing, with a slight advance as a contingent fund belonging entirely to the Association and subject to its disposal.

As the adoption of the models proposed by the committee will serve to secure the needed uniformity, will save expense, and at the same time yield something towards the support of the Association, librarians are urged, as far as possible, to get all needed supplies in this way. Individuals and libraries not belonging to the Association will be charged a commission of ten per cent on the prices given, as the saving effected by the labors of the Association and its committees should be made available without expense only to its members.

The committee will announce through the advertising columns of the JOURNAL the cost of the various blanks and appliances as fast as determined.

CHARLES A. CUTTER, }
FRED. B. PERKINS, } Committee.
FREDERICK JACKSON, }

POOLE'S INDEX COMMITTEE—THIRD REPORT.

The detailed instructions for doing the work are herewith submitted. The list of periodicals to be indexed will follow.

JUSTIN WINSOR, }
WM. F. POOLE, } Committee.
CHARLES A. CUTTER, }

MAY 18, 1877.

Instructions.

The following recommendations are made as to the manner of doing the work:

Use a medium quality of foolscap paper, measuring 20 x 30 centimeters, and ruled with lines one centimeter apart, or No. 7 ruling.

Write in a compact and legible hand on only one side of the sheet, and in such a manner that the paper can be cut into slips without injury to the writing. Abridge the title when it is practicable, so that the entire reference will come in a single line. In writing proper names, give special attention that there be no doubt, by any possibility, as to the spelling. Give the same care to the making of figures. A manuscript in an unformed, sprawling hand cannot be used, as it will lead to interminable errors. If the indexer finds that he cannot

write on every line, or cannot bring his references, as a rule, into a single line, he may be sure that his handwriting or his skill in abridging titles is not up to the standard of the model indexer.

When a volume of a serial is in hand, make all the references to it that may be required, so that no recurrence to the volume will be needed. Commencing with the first article, write (under the proper subject-heading) the reference, including the name of the writer in parentheses, the abbreviated title of the serial, the volume, and the page. All this will come into one line. If a second or third reference be needed to the same article, place them immediately under the first, and give them the same paging. Take then the second article and treat it in the same manner, and so through the volume.

After the abbreviated title and volume have been given in the first line, the space they will fill in the subsequent references on the same page may be left blank for the present, and the paging only will be given. When the volume changes, they will both be written again, and always on the first line of each sheet. The filling in of these blanks, which is merely mechanical repetition, can be turned over to an assistant, or, in a long series, the abbreviated titles can be inserted by a rubber hand-stamp provided with movable letters. Fewer mistakes will occur if the blanks be filled in after the manner described than if they are written in when the original reference is made, and much time will be saved. These blanks, however, must be filled before the manuscript is sent in.

The sheets should be numbered consecutively, in order that the loss of any may be readily detected. No attention need be given by the indexer to the alphabetical arrangement. That arrangement will be attended to by the editors and collaborators.

The examples given below will serve to illustrate some of the directions which have been given, and to show the appearance of a sheet before the blanks described above have been filled:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| American Politics, Points in, 1877 (R. H. Dana, Jr.) | N. A. Rev. 124 : 1 |
| United States, Mode of electing President (R. H. Dana, Jr.) | 1 |
| Lewes, M. A., Daniel Deronda (E. P. Whipple) | 31 |
| Eliot, George. See <i>Lewes, M. A.</i> | |
| Music, Wagner's Theories of (E. Gryzanowski) | 53 |
| Wagner, R., his Theories of Music (E. Gryzanowski) | 53 |
| Harte, Bret, Writings of (E. S. Nadal) | 81 |
| Darwinism, Triumph of (J. Fiske) | 90 |
| Eastern Question (J. Fiske) | 106 |
| Turco-Russian Question, 1877 (J. Fiske) | 106 |

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

By the courtesy of Mr. Nicholson, we are enabled to lay before our readers, from an advance proof, the circular of invitation for the approaching London Conference. Mr. Nicholson writes in friendly acknowledgment of the example of the American Conference, and assures to American librarians who may find it convenient to be present a specially warm welcome:

LONDON INSTITUTION, FINSEBURY CIRCUS, E.
LONDON, E. C., May 4, 1877. }

DEAR SIR: I am desired to inform you that on April 9th last, a general meeting of London librarians unanimously passed the following resolutions:

"That this meeting of London librarians, having assured itself of the concurrence of the leading provincial librarians, determines that a Conference be held for the interchange of ideas upon all points of library management and regulation.

"That the Conference be open to librarians and others connected with or interested in library work.

"That librarians from other countries be invited to the Conference, it being understood, however, that all proceedings of the Conference will be conducted in the English language.

"That for the purpose of organizing the Conference, this meeting appoints a committee, who shall determine and make known the time, place, and duration of the Conference; shall receive and decide upon offers to read papers; shall suggest papers on subjects which it may be desirable to discuss; shall receive notices of motion; shall arrange provisionally the order of proceedings at the Conference; and shall recommend to the choice of the Conference a President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Secretaries; and that in the performance of these and all other duties, the committee shall consult the leading provincial librarians.

"That the gentlemen present at this meeting be members of the Organizing Committee, and have power to add to their number."

The Organizing Committee have held several meetings, and have unanimously arrived at certain resolutions, which I am desired to lay before you.

The committee consider the end of October or beginning of November the most suitable time for the Conference, as not interfering with the summer and autumn holidays, and as affording a longer period for preparation.

The committee regard London as, on many accounts, the most fitting place for the first gathering of the kind in this country. Should a permanent association of librarians arise (as the committee hope) from the Conference, its meetings might with advantage be held in different towns.

The duration of the Conference would prob-

ably be three or four days, but cannot be exactly determined until the number of papers to be read and the amount of other business likely to occupy the members are approximately ascertained.

The committee will be glad to receive offers of papers as early as possible. While many other subjects may be discussed with advantage, they think it particularly desirable that papers should not be wanting upon the following:

Formation and Extension of Libraries.
Library Buildings.
Cataloguing.
Shelf arrangement.
Circulation.
Facilities for the public.

The undermentioned works have been published on the above and other matters of library science:

MEMOIRS OF LIBRARIES; including a Handbook of Library Economy. By Edward Edwards, 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 1950, 1859. Pub. by Trübner, £2 8s.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: their History, Condition, and Management. Special Report. Pub. by the Bureau of Education, Washington, 1876. 2 pts. 8vo, pp. 1276. (Inquire of Trübner, Sampson Low, and other American agents.)

AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL (The), 4to. Monthly (8 nos. published). \$5 a year. London agent, G. Rivers, 13 Paternoster Row, E. C.

As some expense must necessarily be incurred in printing and correspondence, and as the committee think it desirable to publish the proceedings of the Conference, they propose to require from each person attending it a sum not exceeding half a guinea.

Having informed you of their views, the committee will be greatly obliged by learning at your very earliest convenience whether you purpose attending the Conference. They desire me to add that they will give the fullest consideration to any suggestion with which you may at the same time favor them. They will also esteem it a service if you will show this letter to any one whom you think likely to attend the Conference.

I append a list of the libraries which have already joined the movement for a Conference, and remain, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON,
Secretary to the Organizing Committee.

LIST OF LIBRARIES

whose chief officers have joined the Conference movement:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| BIRMINGHAM..... | Central Free Library. |
| BRISTOL..... | Bristol Museum and Library. |
| CAMBRIDGE..... | University Library. |
| CANTERBURY..... | Cathedral Library. |
| DUBLIN..... | Trinity College Library. |
| DUNDEE..... | Free Library. |
| EDINBURGH..... | Advocates' Library. |
| HEREFORD..... | Free Public Library and Museum. |
| HORNCASTLE..... | Mechanics' Institute. |
| LEEDS..... | Public Libraries. |
| LIVERPOOL..... | Free Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Arts. |
| LONDON..... | Athenæum Club Library. |
| | British Museum Library. |
| | Corporation Library. |
| | Gray's Inn Library. |
| | India Office Library. |
| | Inner Temple Library. |
| | Lambeth Palace Library. |
| | London Library. |
| | London Institution Library. |
| | Middle Temple Library. |
| | Notting Hill Free Public Library. |
| | Patent Office Library. |
| | Reform Club Library. |
| | Royal Academy Library. |
| | Royal Asiatic Society's Library. |
| | Royal College of Surgeons' Library. |
| | Royal Institute of British Architects' Library. |
| | Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Library. |
| | Royal United Service Institution Library. |
| | St. Margaret and St. John's Free Public Library. |
| | Sion College Library. |
| | Statistical Society's Library. |
| | Western Hebrew Library. |
| MANCHESTER..... | Public Free Libraries. |
| NOTTINGHAM..... | Free Public Libraries. |
| OXFORD..... | Bodleian Library. |
| PLYMOUTH..... | Free Library. |
| RICHMOND (SURRE.) | Wesleyan College Library. |
| ROCHDALE..... | Equitable Pioneers' Society's Library. |
| WINDSOR..... | Royal Library. |

Subsequent to the mailing of this circular, in connection with which was given the list of libraries printed above, a further meeting was held May 14th, at the rooms of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, Berners street, London, Mr. Wheatley in the chair. Numerous letters were read from various parts of the country, expressing a general concurrence in the scheme and a desire for its further development. It was resolved that a proposal should be made at the Conference, in the name of the Committee, for the formation of a permanent Society or Library Association. The hearty reception which has been accorded to the plans so far submitted gives reason for the highest hopes as to the success of the English Conference.

DEFACING BOOKS.

ON this interesting question (Query 5, answered by Prof. Hall, p. 194) some further data may prove useful. At Boston and some other libraries, a book-mark about 5 x 15 cm. (2 x 6 inches), of stiff paper, is used. One before us is as follows, the size being reduced. The matter of both sides is given:

Amherst College Library Amherst College Library

Book-Mark. Book-Mark.

To be kept in this Book.

To be kept in this Book.

Any corrections of the press, notes, or marks of any kind on books belonging to the Library, are **unconditionally forbidden**. Any person violating this rule or otherwise injuring any book, reasonable wear excepted, is held responsible for its value, or pays a fine fixed in each case by the Librarian or Committee. Borrowers finding a book marked, mutilated, or defaced, are expected to report it without delay at the Desk. The Library assuming all books to be in proper condition when issued, must hold the borrower responsible if a book be found marked or mutilated on its return.

Books can be kept one month; periodicals one library day. The invariable rule of the Library is to subtract the date of issue from the date of return, regardless of Sundays, holidays, or vacations. If the time expire on a day when the Library is closed, the book must be returned on the last preceding library day.

Officers of instruction and students must return or renew all books during the week ending with the last Saturday of each term.

If any College Library book be taken out of town without written permission of the Committee, there is charged a fine of \$1.

A book cannot be renewed if any other person entitled to borrow has given notice that he wishes it on its return. Requests for renewal must be made when the book is handed in, but no new slip is required.

Any book unreturned after one week's notice, may be sent for by the Librarian, and a messenger fine of twenty cents imposed. If unreturned after one month's notice it is considered lost, and the borrower is charged its value in addition to the fine.

The Library does not undertake to send notices to delinquents. When sent it is by courtesy of the Librarian.

\$25 Reward

will be paid for evidence leading to conviction under the laws of the State, by which any person found guilty of writing upon or otherwise wantonly defacing any book belonging to a public library, is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1000 for each offence.

In handing in a book at the desk, always give your name and class, and say distinctly "Renew" or "Return," whichever is wanted.

As with Prof. Hall's device, this slip is convenient for a book-mark, and so is kept in the book. It is generally made of bright yellow or some other distinctively colored paper, so that it is not easily lost. Having the rules and reward printed prominently upon it, it is a constant reminder that the book is not to be defaced. As the chief difficulty in some libraries is the tendency to pencil the date drawn on the fly-leaf or cover, so the book shall not be

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGUING REPORT.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, }
NEW YORK, May 12, 1877. }

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

I have read with great interest the preliminary report on Co-operative Cataloguing, and also the letters of Messrs. Poole and Edwards on the same subject, and I desire to lay a few suggestions before the committee having charge of the matter.

The catalogue being mainly intended for the use of that large class known as "general readers," the rules for the entry of headings should be adapted to their comprehension, and therefore the fewer rules—provided they be sufficiently comprehensive—the better.

The rule for entry of authors, laid down by Mr. Cutter, in which he follows Mr. Jewett and the British Museum, is to put the authors under their real names and refer from their pseudonyms—*i. e.*, their *literary names*. In justification of this rule, it is urged: (1) That all the works of an author will be found together under one head, instead of being scattered under various pseudonyms, partly under his name, and the remainder perhaps entered anonymously; (2) Because authors may appear under their real names as subjects of biographies or parties in trials; and (3) Because it secures greater uniformity.

On the other hand, as many writers are known by their *literary names* only, no one but a professed cataloguer would think of looking under the real names, for the very sufficient reason that, with very few exceptions, no other class of persons would be in a position to ascertain what they are. It seems absurd, for instance, to refer a reader of fiction from "Oliver Optic," "Marion Harland," and "George Sand," to Adams, Terhune, and Dudevant.

In the second place, there are many cases where the followers of this rule are obliged to depart from it. Melancthon, Molière, Voltaire, Philidor, are only a few of many names that are pseudonymous, and which no one would now think of entering under the real names of these authors.

I would therefore propose for the consideration of the committee and the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the following rule for entry of authors:

Place under that form of the name, whether

real or assumed (literary), surname or title by which he is best known, and which is most frequently used in his writings. In doubtful cases, preference should be given to the *literary name*.

Of course there are exceptions to this rule, as there must be to every rule. Ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Church of England, for instance, would be placed under their family name and not under their title.

The objection that authors may appear under their legal names as subjects of biography, seems to me to tell rather in favor of my rule: if they are better known under their real name, by the above rule their biographies would appear under that heading. On the contrary, admirers of "George Sand" or "George Eliot" would naturally expect to find the biographies of their favorites under the name which appears on the title-pages of their works.

The objection that all an author's works ought to be found under one heading does not apply to the above-proposed rule. If the pseudonym of an author be selected as heading, it is not clear why all his works cannot appear under it as appropriately as under his real name. It is of course assumed that the cataloguer, whether adopting this or any other rule, will carry it out consistently.

A further advantage is that while, under the common rule, many cards entered under the pseudonyms of authors have to be altered or destroyed when the real name is discovered, under the present rule it would be simply necessary to make a reference card for real name, and add the discovered name in brackets, after the title, on the original card. It may be proper to add, as a final argument for the proposed change, that it has the very high authority of Dr. Petzholdt.

Titles of *anonymous* books may be divided broadly into two classes: (1) *Significant*, in which the subject of the work is indicated, and (2) *Non-significant*, in which it is not. In the former case, I would enter, under the *significant* or *most prominent* word, and in the latter under the *first word* following an article or preposition (with exceptions in favor of the preposition in novels and poems).

I would extend the rule for the prefixes DE and D', VAN, etc., so as to include English names also. Why De Morgan should be placed under D and not under M, as it would be if it were the name of a Frenchman, is not very clear. Is the general reader expected to

know the nationality of a writer before he can use the catalogue understandingly? If the above extension and modification of the common rule be adopted, La Rame would not appear in one catalogue under L, in another under R, and in a third under D. A rule which admits of three interpretations by professed cataloguers can hardly be intelligible to the non-professional reader.

Corporate bodies I would place under the name of the place where they are located, with the following exceptions:

1. Governments and religious bodies under their legal names.

2. Under state, county, country or nation, or its equivalent, if in title, as *American Antiquarian Society*, *New York Historical Society*, *American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*, *Columbia College*.

3. Under proper names such as founders, benefactors, etc., if in title, as *Aster Library*, *Harvard University*, *Dartmouth College*, *Cornell University*.

The above suggestions are thrown out for consideration and criticism, and I shall be glad to hear from some of the more popular libraries—their experience ought to be of some value in determining the best system of rules for a catalogue intended to be used by all classes. Mr. Cutter's remark in his valuable essay on "Library Catalogues," that "it is hard, apparently, for the system-makers to put themselves in the place of the public," appears to apply with equal force to the rule-makers. The complexity of the present system of rules appears to me to arise largely from looking at the subject from an exclusively literary or bibliographical point of view.

I may add, in conclusion, that the foregoing suggestions do not represent my own practice, but are the result of my experience with the accepted rules which I have hitherto followed with more or less consistency.

JACOB SCHWARTZ.

P. S. I am gratified to find that the proposed catalogue card and the scale recommended for determining the sizes of books are almost identical with the card and scale I have used in my library since 1871.

METRIC BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

BOSTON, April 20, 1877.

To the Editor of the *Library Journal*:

The following extract from page 47 of the *Metric Bulletin* will explain itself:

VOL. I, No. 9.

"The attention of the Executive Board was called to the fact that the increasing interest in the metric system had created a new demand for books treating of the subject, and complaints were made that the copies in the public libraries of various sections were constantly 'out,' so that it was impossible to investigate the matter as desired. The Board esteemed it of the first importance that those interested should be able to study the subject without going to the expense of purchasing all books required. After discussion of various plans for inducing the libraries to supply extra copies enough to meet the demand, it was

"Resolved, That the Bureau offer to furnish copies of a list of books, to be selected by the Publication Committee, at one half price, provided such books be placed in public libraries."

The committee desire to call your attention to the above resolution, in the hope that you may see fit to bring it before the readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The subject is coming into more and more prominence daily. Nearly every convention or association, educational, scientific, medical, or technical, has the matter up for discussion. Articles in periodicals to the number of several hundred have appeared during the last year, and the interest in the discussion has spread or is rapidly reaching to all sections of the country. Under such circumstances the public naturally go to the libraries to find fuller information, and complaints have been repeatedly made to the office of the Bureau that no books were found, or that the single copy possessed by the library was constantly "out."

In accordance with the resolution of the Executive Board of the Bureau, this committee have selected the best eight or ten publications and arranged them in a list with descriptive notes. This list will be sent free to applicants, and any of the books will be furnished to libraries at half price, and to encourage a liberal supply of duplicates, additional copies after the first will be furnished at one third price.

It was esteemed much better service to the cause to supply all the libraries at one half and one third price rather than a few gratuitously, thus exhausting the fund.

The *Metric Bulletin* (monthly, official journal of the American Metric Bureau) contains so much of special value to the advocates of the system, that it will be furnished, bound and indexed, at one quarter price, 25 c. The current numbers will also be sent at the same rate. Libraries having suitable places for displaying the charts

containing full-sized drawings of the various weights and measures, with tables, etc., will be furnished on application, without charge, as long as the Broadside Fund subscribed for the purpose permits; after that, at the same rate as for the books.

As the above offers are entirely distinct from the interest of any publisher, it would seem desirable that they should be placed before the readers of the JOURNAL as a matter of common interest.

FOR THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY CHARLES A. CUTTER.

1. NOTICES.

CATALOGUE OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY OF BROOKLYN. Authors, titles, subjects, and classes. Part I.: A-C. Brooklyn, 1877. p. 4 + 400. O. [282

Our president, Mr. Winsor, has told us that there is a fashion in books; he might have added that there is also a fashion in catalogues.

We have had the style of the classed catalogue, and it has nearly, if not quite, passed away. Many of us are wearing, as an easy and comfortable garment, one that we find in every way fitted for our purpose, and capable of being lengthened out without disturbing its harmony as we grow—the alphabetical or dictionary style. We are now asked to consider a new style—the alphabetico-classed—of which the above is the initiatory volume; and as it is, in a measure, a return to a style which has already been discarded, Mr. Noyes must be prepared for a conservative shrug from the adherents to either of the other systems before he can find any one with the temerity, or equal to the task, of becoming one of his disciples. We say equal to the task, because it will be apparent to even the most casual examiner of his catalogue, that Mr. Noyes has expended an amount of labor upon it vastly disproportionate to that which has heretofore been expended upon collections of the size, or even double the extent in volumes, of the Mercantile Library of Brooklyn. For instance, of about eleven thousand entries under the heading Biography, but twenty-nine hundred are to independent works, while of the remainder, fifty-four hundred are to volumes of essays, and twenty seven hundred to articles in periodicals. It is this minuteness of detail, this thorough and scholarly workmanship, that will make his catalogue when com-

pleted invaluable to every librarian. Having had occasion recently to look up the subject of cremation—a subject that has been largely dealt with in periodical literature—and having met with but indifferent success in our search through other catalogues, we would mention, as another instance of the thoroughness of his work, that nearly a column is devoted to that and other burial usages.

Of the large classes incorporated in the alphabetical arrangement, "Amusements" occupies over three pages of double columns; "Arts (useful) and Manufactures," nearly ten pages; "Biblical, Religious, and Ecclesiastical Literature," thirty pages; "Biography" (mentioning three thousand persons), one hundred and seven pages; and "Countries, Nations, and Places" (nearly seven hundred in number, with about twelve thousand references to books), one hundred and nine pages. We make merely a mention of the thirty or more other subjects referred to on the title-page of the volume under notice, for the reason that Mr. Noyes' system varies but slightly in its treatment of them from that usually employed in alphabetical catalogues. The classes mentioned above, with their references, are, in reality, almost the only deviations from the dictionary system; and it will be by these that judgment upon the practical utility of his system will be given. By incorporating these classes into the body of his work, the catalogue has certainly lost in the simplicity which should mark a catalogue designed for popular use. Has it gained sufficiently by this grouping into classes to compensate for the loss? We think not. The volume before us must be taken as a fair indication of the plan of the work. We will suppose that the user wants Brydges' "Autobiography;" his natural course will be to look for it under the author's name: the work is not there, nor is there any reference to the class Biography where it may be found. Unless he possesses more than ordinary intelligence in the use of catalogues, he will rest his search there.

Mr. Noyes tells us that his general alphabet acts as an index to the classes, and yet here is an instance where nine tenths of the users of a circulating library would be under the necessity of believing that the library did not possess the work of which they were in search. We will suppose, for illustration, that he looks for it under the class-heading. On his next visit, wanting, we will say, Montagu's "Life

of Lord Bacon," and remembering his former experience, he looks for it under the heading Biography, but does not find any reference to that author. What answer can the librarian give to the perplexed applicant in such a case? Shall he say to him, look under the class-heading Biography for all lives of persons? The answer may be: "I cannot find Lord Bacon mentioned." Shall he say to him that the main alphabet acts as an index to the classes? The answer may be: "I cannot find a reference to Brydges' 'Autobiography' under the author's name." These may be extreme cases, possibly clerical omissions, but yet the fact that such cases are found—that the case of Charles Carroll is similar to that of Bacon; that we are referred from Delia Bacon to Biography, and, again, from Biography to James Buchanan; that we find the lives of Burgoyne, of Calderon, and others under both subject and class—these instances show that under this system a confusion may arise improbable under the simpler mode of entry of an alphabetical catalogue.

Another objection that might be brought against Mr. Noyes' method is, that his rule of grouping together under classes a number of subjects, requiring, as it does, numerous references from specific to general subjects, leads to an excessive use of cross-references, puzzling, to say the least, to the inquirer. As, for instance, from Ashantee in the main alphabet we are referred to Africa in the class Countries, and from there referred again to Ashantee in the same class. With the subjects Ava and Assassins, the case is the same. The connection in these cases, it is true, is not lost; but the question of the propriety of making two references, where one would have sufficed, remains. The same difficulty already noticed in the class-heading Biography is found in the subjects grouped under the heading Countries: out of twenty-one subjects mentioned on page 293, seven are not referred to in the general alphabet. Another peculiarity of his system is, that the reader must often look under two or three heads before finding all the works of a particular author. He must look for works of fiction under Fiction; for autobiography under Biography. In this the system is not consistent. As well refer the reader to Countries for the works of travel, or to Agriculture for works on farming. Abbott's histories are entered under the author's name, but we are referred to Fiction for his fictitious works. A

French translation of Miss Braddon's (now Mrs. Maxwell) "Lady Audley's secret," is entered under her name, and for her works in English we are referred to the class Fiction. Abbott's novels, in the original, appear in the general alphabet, the translations only under the class-heading.

In making these references to what appear to be defects in the system, we must not be understood as detracting from the merits of the catalogue as a work of reference. On the contrary, we feel no hesitation in saying that the work, when completed, will be recognized by librarians as, in many respects, the best catalogue of a circulating library ever issued. Exceptions will be taken to his methods by some, but even they cannot but admire the thorough, painstaking labor Mr. Noyes has given to the work. The efficiency of his method is, after all, a matter to be determined by his constituency. If he finds, as we hope he will, that the membership of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library becomes double its present number, and that the circulation of books increases to three times its present ratio, as it ought with such a help, he will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that his labor has received the reward which it deserves.

The typographical appearance of the volume is excellent; it is handsomely and accurately printed on a good quality of tinted paper; and, in accordance with the precedent set by Mr. Cutter, brier type is used for whole works; nonpareil for parts of books and pamphlets; antique for the initial portion of independent author and title entries, with small caps and italics under classes and subjects.

In conclusion, we would express to Mr. Noyes the pleasure we have derived from an examination of his methods, and cordially recommend his work to the attention of all librarians interested in the advancement of their profession, as one that will materially aid them in accomplishing that end. C. E.

2. RECORD OF RECENT ISSUES.

A. *Library economy and history, Library reports.*

AXON, W. E. A. *Hand-book of the Public Libraries of Manchester and Salford.* Manchester, A. Heywood & Son, 1876. 220 p. 8°. 10s. 6d. [283]

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. *Bulletin* no. 41. [Boston, April, 1877.] p. 185-216. O. [284]
Besides the books for Jan.-March, contains "Notes

of America," "Pottery and porcelain," "Check list for Amer. local history," continued, "History of mental philosophy, part 3."

BREVE noticia de la Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid, imp. Aribau, 1876. 35 p. 4". [285]

CONCORD (Mass.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Report of the trustees. (Pages 36-42 of CONCORD. Annual reports of the selectmen, 1877. O.) [286]
Total v., 11,930; accessions, 579; issues, 21,711.

K. K. GEOGRAPH. GESELLSCHAFT, in *Wien*. Bericht üb. die Bibliothek f. 1876; vom Bibliothekar A. Karpf. (*In the Society's Mittheilungen*, v. 20, p. 35-38.) [287]

LAWRENCE (Mass.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. 5th annual report of the trustees and librarian. Lawrence, H. Reid, pr., 1877. 32 p. O. [288]
Total v., 14,661; accessions, 1478 v., 114 pam.; issues, 146,402, of which Prose fiction 51.5 per cent; Juvenile lit., 20.8; Hist. and Biog., 5.6; Voy. and Travels, 3.7; expended, \$6530.87.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Annual report for 1876. St. Paul, Pioneer Press Co., 1877. 26 p. O. [289]
Total v., 7003; pams., 10,012; books purchased cost \$1 on an average; 68 per cent of the vols. are donations; a fire-proof building wanted.

MORSE INSTITUTE LIBRARY, *Natick, Mass.* Report of the trustees, with the report of the librarian and supplementary catalogue of books for 1876-7. Natick, Mass., Cook & Sons, printers, 1877. 16 p. 8". [290]
Total v., 8157; pams., 876; issues, 30,804.

PORTLAND (Me.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Report of the librarian, Edw. A. Noyes, Apr. 14. (*In Portland Advertiser*, Apr. 14.) [291]
Accessions, 1062 v., 116 pams.; issues, 42,741; expenses, \$3394.

WOBURN (Mass.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. 20th annual report of the library committee, for the year ending Feb. 28, 1877. Woburn, John L. Parker, printer, 1877. 16 p. O. [292]
Total v., 7668; pams., 2102; issues, 26,711. A monthly list of accessions has been printed in the *Woburn Journal*, and an annual bulletin of new books was issued in August. The report contains some remarks on the value and difficulties of cataloguing. Since annotated catalogues have been made, "books that were rarely taken from the shelves are sought for and carefully read; subjects are studied that had previously received little or no attention."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOC. OF THE CITY OF N. Y. 24th annual report. N. Y., the Assoc., 1877. 88 p. O. [293]
Total v., 11,063; accessions, 525; issues, 20,618; per-

centage,—Fiction and tales, 26.5; Gen. literature, 20; History, Science, etc., 53.5.

B. Catalogues of Libraries.

CREMONA. BIBLIOTECA CIRCOLANTE TRA MAESTRI, MAESTRE, ED ALUNNI DELLE SCUOLE ELEMENTARI COMUNALI. Elenco dei libri, giornali, ed opusc. Cremona, tip. Ronzi e Signori, 1876. pp. 32. 16". [294]

FRANCE. BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Bulletin mensuel des publications étrangères reçues par le département des imprimés. 1e année. Paris, Klincksieck, 1877. 8°. 6 fr. a year.
This is perhaps a private enterprise, as the publisher announces at what price he can furnish the works contained in the list.

MIRA. BIBLIOTECA POPOLARE CIRCOLANTE DI. Catalogo alfabet., diviso per materie, dei libri posseduti dalla Bib. Pop. Circ. de Mira, esistente presso il municipio. Padova, tip. Penada, 1876. 90 p. 8". [296]

RICHTER, Paul Emil. Verzeichniss d. 1876 der Kön. öffentlichen Bibliothek zu Dresden einverleibten neueren u. fortgesetzten Werke u. Zeitschr. Dresden, Burdach in Comm., 1877. 4 + 51 p. 1.20 m. [297]

Not published by the library, but by the private enterprise of Herr Richter, one of the officers. He has abandoned the alphabetical arrangement of his last year's list for a systematic one, a change of which Petzholdt by no means approves, "as one is sometimes left in doubt under what rubric to look for a given book; for who in the world would seek for the Ebers papyrus under 'Belles lettres (extra European)'?"

SOCIÉTÉ DE LECTURE DE GENÈVE. Catalogue des livres acquis par la Soc. dès son origine jusques 1876. Genève, Georg, 1877. 19, 1-512; 513-1235, 1-302 p., in 2 v., 8". 15 fr.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Catalogue of the library; by T. N. Nichols. London, 1877. Nearly 800 p. [299]

Noticed in the *Athenæum*, Apr. 28, p. 543: "Mr. Nichols has done single-handed and during his leisure hours for the Univ. of London what the entire staff of the Printed Book Department of the British Museum, some forty in number, has not yet done for the national library, although they have been at work for nearly as many years; for the catalogue of the British Museum is still as incomplete as it is unwieldy. But then Mr. Nichols was not hampered by a system of restriction." It would probably be fair to add that the British Museum is not only larger, but composed of books, on the average, very much more difficult to catalogue. "The library consists chiefly of the library bequeathed by Mr. Grote in 1871 and that formed by the late Prof. De Morgan, and purchased after his death by Lord Overstone, who presented it to the University."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. List of books

added to the library, being chiefly the Tappan collection, complete to Feb. 1875. St. Paul, Pioneer Press Co., 1876. p. 103-238 of the Ann. report of the Univ. O. [300]

v. Bibliography.

ANNUAIRE des sciences hist. : bibliog. des ouvrages d'érudition; pub. par Am. de Caix de Saint-Aymour. Paris, Hachette, 1877. 8 + 416 p. 18°. 5 fr. [301]

A useful work in four parts: 1st a list of the principal officers in the department of public instruction, incl. the colleges and public libraries of Paris; 2^d a similar list of the academies and scientific societies of France, which in future is to include foreign societies; 3^d the principal part, a bibliography of archaeological works pub. since 1866 (2150 titles); 4th a short review of the year, and three indexes of authors, societies, and subjects. J. M. H.

BAIRD, Spencer F. Select works on science, published during 1876. (Pages 547-585 of his Ann. Record of Science for 1876, N. Y., 1877, D.) [302]

BEREZIN-SHIRIAEV, Jakov. [Dopolnitelnie, *et c.* St. Petersburg.] 1876. 11 + 324 + 52 p. 8°. [303]

"Materials for bibliography or description of the Russian and foreign books in the library of N. N. [i. e. the author]." Systematically arranged, with alphabetical index.

[BAUCAART, Ernest Quintin?] Mes livres, 1864-74. Paris, 1877. 12°. 10 fr. [304]

"Charmant catalogue, le souvenir d'une réunion de livres précieux faite en dix ans par un homme de goût. 152 numéros vendues pour 140,119 fr."

CHITROVO, V. N. [Bibliographical list of Russian books and articles about the holy states of the East, especially Palestine and Sinai; in Russia. St. Petersburg.] 1876. 8°. [305]
214 titles. This has its own title page, but forms part 1 of the author's "Palestina."

CLARKE (Robert) & Co. Digest of law publications, Amer. and British, classified with an index of authors. Cincinnati, 1877. 6 + 246 p. S. 25 c. [306]

A subject dictionary catalogue; with various useful lists and tables,—of abbreviations, periodicals, reports, British regnal years, etc.

"We have, whenever useful, gone into the contents of the book, and classified even its chapters."

DECO & DEHENT. Bibliographie juridique belge. Brux., Liège, 1877. 65 p. O. A. 2 + 38 + 15.6; L. 11.2 + 6.4. [307]

Alphabetical; prices usually given, place of publication never.

EITNER, Rob. Bibliographie der Musik-Sammelwerke des XVI. u. XVII. Jahrhunderts; im Vereine mit F. N. Haberl, A. Lagerberg,

u. C. F. Pohl bearb. Berl., Liepmannsohn, 1877. 9 + 964 p. 8°. 30 m. [308]

"An indispensable catalogue for every one interested in musical history. It is in two parts, the first containing the works chronologically arranged, the second the composers in alphabetical order, with the list of the compositions contained in the various collections. There follows an alphabetical list of the first words and catchwords of the titles of all the collections, of their printers, editors, and publishers. The pieces of only 14 composers mentioned in the preface amount to nearly 3000. The same author prepared in 1873 a 'Verzeichniss neuer Ausgaben alter Musikwerke aus der frühesten Zeit bis zum J. 1800.'—*Literarisches Centralblatt*."

FONTAINE, Auguste. Catalogue de livres anciens et modernes de la librairie Fontaine; préc. d'une notice par P. L. Jacob. Paris, Fontaine, 1877. 20 + 483 p. 8°. 10 fr. [309]

P. L. Jacob (Paul Lacroix's) notice is entitled "Les catalogues de livres et les bibliophiles contemporains." It is said to be very curious.

FRANKLIN, A. Les sources de l'histoire de France; notices bibliog. et analyt. des inventaires et des recueils de documents rel. à l'histoire de France. Paris, Didot et Cie, 1877. 17 + 607 p. 8°. [310]

HARRISSE, Henri. Bibliographie de 'Manon Lescaut' et notes pour servir à l'histoire du livre, 1728-31-53. 2e éd. augm. Paris, Morgand et Fatout, 1877. 80 p. 8°. [311]

LAJARTE, Théodore de. Bibliothèque musicale du Théâtre de Opéra; catalogue hist. chronol., anecdotique. Livr. 2. Époque de Campra. Livr. 3. Époque de Rameau. Paris, librairie des bibliophiles, 1877. 80 + 272 p. + 2 portr. 5 fr.; papier holl., 7 fr.; pap. Whatman, 10 fr. [See Bibl. No. 7.]

LEHRMITTEL-KATALOG für Kindergärten, Volksschulen, u. Bürgerschulen, u. s. w. 5. verm. Aufl. Wien, Pichler's Wwe & Sohn, 1876. 4 + 78 p. 8°. 1.50 m. [313]

LIPRANDI, J. P. [Opus kataloga, i. e. Catalogue of works on the national war of 1812, pub. till 1872. St. Petersburg.] 1876. [4] + 6 + 116 p. 4°. [314]

LONDON catalogue of periodicals, newspapers, and transactions of various societies; corrected to end of January, 1877. [30th annual ed.] London, Longmans & Co., 1877. 16 p. 8°. 1s. [315]

MAGYAR könyv-szemle. I. évfolyam. Budapest, 1876. 6 pts. 8°. [316]

Hungarian bibliographical review. A list of the more important articles in this first year will be found in Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger*, 1877, p. 126.

MEJOF, V. J. [Literatura, etc., i. e. Literature of Russian Geog., statistics, and ethnog. for 1873. 14th year, vol. 6, pt. 1. St. Petersburg.] 1876. 13 + 279 p. 8°. [317]

NEUES Archiv. d. Ges. f. alt. deutsche Gesch. 21. Band. Hannover, Hahn, 1877-8. 8°. Pages 233-425 contain reports of W. Arndt, J. Heller, G. Waitz, and W. Wattenbach, on mss. relating to early German history in the libraries of Belgium, France, Lorraine, Italy, and Steyermark; and pp. 359-367, "Nachr. üb. kleinere Biblioth. u. Archive in Rom; aus L. Bethmanns Papieren."

PHILOMNESTE *Junior, pseud.* Livres payés en vente publique 1000 fr. et au-dessus depuis 1866; aperçu sur la vente Perkins, à Londres; étude bibliog. Bordeaux, Ch. Lefebvre, 1877. 8°. (250 printed.) 8 fr. [319]
Noticed in the *Polybiblion*, Apr., p. 379.

PREISLISTE d. durch das Kais. Post-Zeitungsamt in Berlin und die Kais. Postanstalten des Deutschen Reichs-Postgebiets im J. 1877 zu beziehenden Zeitungen, Zeitschriften, u. s. w. Berlin, K. Geh. Ober-Hofbuchdr., 1877. [8] + 152 p. 4°. Also 4 Nachträgen, @ 4-1 sheets. [320]
5500 German and 2000 foreign periodicals.

PUTNAM'S library companion; ed. by F. B. Perkins. Vol. 1, no. 1. N. Y., March 31, 1877. 24 p. D. [321]
The new quarterly continuation of "The best reading."

SAPIN. CATALOGUE de la bibliothèque théâtrale de Léon Sapin, dont la vente aura lieu le 22 fév. 1re ptie. Paris, Voisin, 1877. 4 + 83 p. 8°. 535 nos. [322]

VASCHALDE, Henry. Bibliographie survillienne; descrt. de tout ce qui a été écrit sur Clotilde de Surville. Paris, Aubry, 1876. 23 p. 8°. 1 fr. [323]
Repr. from the Bull. de la Soc. des Sci. Nat. et Hist. de l'Ardèche. A similar bibliography relating to Marguerite de Surville was published in 1875.

3. CONTENTS OF PERIODICALS.

Bulletin du bibliophile, Jan.-Feb.—Lettres inéd. —Livres illustr. par Séb. Le Clerc; par Ed. Meaume. I.—Le Traité du choix des livres de G. Peignot jugé par C. Nodier.—Bibliog. champenoise; par L. T[echener].—Diss. sur le cabinet de Cicéron, d'après l'abbé Venuti.—Rev. crit. [324]

Neuer Anzeiger, March.—K. F. C. Hoeck [till 1865 Head Librarian of the University of Göttingen]; v. J. Petzholdt.—Der Buchhandler, Sal. Hirzel; v. J. Petzholdt.—Ein

neuer Verleger von Makulatur-Artikel f. das Volk; von J. Petzholdt.—Suppl. bibliog. Dante ab an. 1865.—Lit. u. Misc.—Allgem. Bibliog.

April.—Dr. Titus Tobler; v. J. Petzholdt.—Zum N. Amerikanischen u. Europ. Bibliothekwesen; v. J. Petzholdt. [Contrasts the energy of the N. Amer. librarians in the Conference, establishing the Journal, and writing the special report, with the apathy of the German librarians, who have never succeeded in holding a conference, have allowed one bibliographical periodical to die and barely sustain the other, and will not furnish information for the "Adressbuch."] —Verzeichniss e. eng. Klosterbibliothek aus d. Mitte des xii. Jahrh.—Zur Litteratur d. Justizgesetze des deutschen Reiches.—Etc.

Polybiblion, partie lit., Apr.—Hist. de la philos.; par L. Couture.—Les études américaines; par R. Siméon.—Compt. rend.: L. Delisle Inventaire gén. des mss français de la Biblioth. Nat. [see Bibl. No. 115]. —Bibliog. rais. de l'Acad. Fr., by R. Kerviler [contin.].—Vente de Jules Janin. [Gives prices obtained. The catalogue for this sale, of 1375 nos., was made by Ad. Labitte.] La vente Martin. [Gives prices, which were very high.]—Une biblioth. de faculté de droit.—Catalogues de libraires.—Catalogue des dessins et estampes de M. A. Firmin-Didot. [This catalogue describes 5795 pieces; it has prefaces by Ch. Blanc and by Geo. Duplessis; the list of portraits will fill two other volumes. Another long and interesting notice of this will be found in *Bibliog. de la France*, Chron., 14 avr.]—Livres payés 1000 francs. [326]

4. REFERENCES TO ARTICLES IN PERIODICALS.

Bestimmungen üb. die Verwaltung d. Bibliothek des deutschen Reichstages u. die Verleihung v. Büchern; [unterzeichnet] Der Präsident des deutschen Reichstages v. Forckenbeck.—*Annalen des deutschen Reichs f. Gesetzgebung*, Lpz., 1877, p. 501-4. [327]

Bibliographie des Jahres 1874.—Jahrb. f. rom. u. eng. Spr., 1876, no. 4, p. 452-497. [328]

Bibliog. Uebersicht d. Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete d. german. Philologie im J. 1875; v. K. Bartsch.—*Germania*, 21. Jahrg., p. 449-495. [329]

Une bibliothèque municipale en Amérique.—*Bibliog. de la France*, Chron., March 31. [330]

On the Boston Public Library. Announces the approaching use of the pneumatic tube and the telephone to connect the branches with the main library.

Il catalogo gen. della libreria italiana.—*Bibliog. ital.*, 15 Apr., Cron. [331]

The Italian publishers are to make a combined trade-list like Leypoldt's. Each publisher is to furnish his own list, printed on good paper of a uniform size.

Einige Bemerkungen üb. die Bibliothek des verstorh. Sir Thomas Phillipps; von R. Pauli.—*Neues Archiv d. Ges. f. alt. Geschichtsk.*, v. 2, p. 429-432. [332]

The library is now at Cheltenham.

Fly-gobbling.—*Boston daily globe*, May 4. [333]

Called out by a phrase, "fly-gobbling penny-a-liner," in Mr. Fiske's note [see no. 330]. Asks, "Will Mr. Fiske assert plainly that money saved on the expense of cataloguing the college library could not be spent in buying books?" Mr. Fiske replied in the *Globe* of May 9. "That is precisely what I assert," and the newspaper writer rejoined in the same number, with which the dispute closes for the present. For the better understanding of the matter, some facts should be mentioned which do not come out very clearly in any of the letters. The book funds of the library are spent by the library authorities,—the "Library Council." But the salaries and current expenses, including the expense of cataloguing, are paid for from the general funds of the College, which are not under the control of the Council. That body can indeed discontinue cataloguing, as it was rumored it was to do [*Advertiser*, Apr. 10], but the Library will not be a cent the richer thereby. Mr. Fiske rightly said, "Our ability to buy books will not be increased." The money can, however, be spent for books if the corporation will give it to the Library, and this is the strength of the *Globe's* position. But as the corporation made no such appropriation when the Library had \$300 a year with which to buy books, the Library Council could hardly expect it when they have \$10,000 a year.

Geordnete Uebersicht aller auf dem Gebiete der class. Alterthumswiss. wie d. älteren u. neueren Sprachwiss. Jan.-Juni 1877 ersch. Bücher.—*Homes*, 1877, pt. 1. [334]*Die handschriftl. Schätze der früheren strassburger Stadtbibliothek.*—*Magazin f. die Lit. des Auslandes*, 46. Jahrg., Nr. 7. [335]*The Harvard College Library; [by John Fiske].*—*Boston daily advertiser*, Apr. 25. [336]

"The idea of discontinuing the subject-catalogue has never been entertained here for a moment. All our books are purchased with the income of sundry special funds, which can in no possible way be affected by the greater or less expense of the catalogue."

Index to periodicals, and record of new books.—*Library table*, May 17. [337]

The first of the new weekly issue. The Index has only three divisions, "Religion and philosophy," "So-

cial and physical sciences," "Literature and art;" the sections are therefore too long for comfortable reference. History, Biography, and Travels ought to be taken out and made a class by itself under some such name as "Historical sciences." And the Social and Physical sciences might well be separated.

Het Leenmuseum te Amsterdam.—*Nieuwsbl. f. d. boekh.*, 6 March. [338]

1370 members; 8571 works in 25,000 v. The books are not much read, as there are other collections in Amsterdam—the City Library, that of the Royal Society of Sciences, of Felix, Doctrina, etc. But the periodicals are much used both in the reading-room and at home, 1063 portfolios are exchanged each week, and 20 copies of *De gids* and 16 of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* barely satisfy the demand. The Board of Management—"Commissarissen"—are chosen every three years by the members.

De Lenox [Lenox] Library [in New York].—*Nieuwsbl. v. d. boekh.*, 16 Feb. [339]*The libraries of Paris; by L. A. H.*—*Lippincott's mag.*, June. [340]*Notes from Pesth; [by A. Vambéry].*—*Athenaeum*, Apr. 28, p. 545. [341]

Towards the close of the 15th century Matthias Corvinus founded a library in connection with the university of Pesth. It consisted of 50,000 volumes, each one of which, it is said, was bound in velvet, and adorned with gold and silver covers and embossed work. In addition he gave it an endowment of 11,000 ducats a year, "to defray the current expenses and pay the salaries of some thirty scribes and illuminators." When the Turks took Ofen in 1526-29, the library was dispersed, almost every trace of it, with the exception of about 400 mss., disappearing. Thirty-five of these were taken to Stamboul, and the Hungarians have never succeeded, even with the most liberal offers of payment, in regaining them. Very recently, however, the Sultan has sent them as a present to the Emperor of Austria, in token of his friendship at this present crisis in Turkish affairs. The titles of the volumes, which are mostly by Latin authors, are given in the *Examiner*, April 28, in an article copied from the *Allg. Zeitung*, Berlin, Apr. 19. See also the *Bibliog. de la France*, 5 May. J. M. H.

The Popsian library; [a complaint of the absurd restrictions on its use; by] W. Rendle.—*Athenaeum*, Apr. 28, p. 543. [342]*Public libraries of the United States.*—*Lutheran quar. rev.*, April. [343]*Public libraries of the United States.*—*Republic*, April. [344]*Répertoire méthod. des ouvrages, articles de revue, etc., rel. au droit internat. pub. ou privé, pub. en 1874, 75.*—*Annuaire de l'Inst. de Droit Internat.*, v. 1, p. 355-382. [345]*Seur grapes and catalogues.*—*Boston daily globe*, May 1. [346]

On the appearance of Mr. Fiske's note [see no. 330].

the *N. Y. evening post* rallied the Boston newspapers on the false reports which they have published in regard to the Harvard College Library. The present reply reprints the N. Y. article, "White ants and catalogues," and also Mr. Fiske's note. Mr. Fiske, in the *Globe* of May 4, reasserts that "the money with which we buy books stands in no sort of relation to the money we pay for cataloguing, so that if all expenses of cataloguing were to stop to-morrow our ability to purchase books would not be affected in any way whatever." [See no. 333.]

Uebersicht d. vom Nov. 1875 bis dahin 1876 auf dem Gebiete d. Geog. ersch. Werke, Aufsätze, Karten, u. Pläne; v. W. Koser.—Zeitschr. d. Ges. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin, 1876. p. 497-607. [347]

There is a note on Amer. public libraries in the *Bibliog. de la France*, Chron., Apr. 21. [348]

The *Anzeiger f. Kunde d. deutschen Vorzeit*, Jahrg. 24, contains in its Beilage a list of the donations to the library of the Germanisches Museum at Nuremberg, during 1876, 1600 nos. [349]

Each number of the new *Vierteljahresschrift f. wiss. Philosophie*; hrsg. v. Avenarius (11 Jahrg., 1s. 2s. Heft, Lpz., 1876, 77) contains "Bibliographische Mittheilungen." [350]

5. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Some one in Leipzig is seeking a publisher for a "Bibliotheca Germanorum gynaecologica et cosmetica," a bibliography with prices.—*Neuer Anzeiger*. [351]

6. TITLE RECORD OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

BRECK, Samuel. Recollections, with Passages from his note-books (1771-1862); ed. by H. E. Scudder. Phil., Porter & Coates, 1877. 316 p. O. \$2. [352]

HAVEN, Samuel Foster. A brief passage at arms in relation to a small point of history. Worcester, press of Chas. Hamilton, 1877. 29 p. O. (100 copies printed.) [353]

HECKEWELDER, John. History, manners, and customs of the Indian nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighboring States. New and revised edition, with an introd. and notes by W. C. Reichel. Phila., Publication Fund of the Hist. Society of Penn., 1876. 465 p., portrait. Q. [354]

HEYWOOD, J. C. How they strike me, these authors. Phila., Lippincott, 1877. 280 p. T. \$1.50. [355]

HOVELACQUE, Abel. The science of language,

linguistics, philology, etymology; trans. by A. H. Keane. Lond., Chapman & Hall; Phila., Lippincott, 1877. 16 + 340 p. T. folding map. \$1.75. [356]

Index to the *TIMES* newspaper, 1876, Oct. 1-Dec. 31. Lond., S. Palmer, 1877. 96 p. O. 10 s. [357]

PSEUDONYMS AND ANONYMS.

EDITED BY JAMES L. WHITNEY.

PSEUDONYMS.

Saxe Holm.—The latest claimant to the proprietorship of this pseudonym is introduced by the *Geneva* (N. Y.) *Courier* as Miss Alma Calder, of Equinunk, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. The evidence to prove that she is the author of the *Saxe Holm* stories and of "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" occupies a column of that paper. A writer in the *New York Tribune* (May 12th) reiterates the identity of 'Saxe Holm' with Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, showing that the incidents of 'Saxe Holm's' recent story in *St. Nicholas* are associated with that lady's early life at Amherst. Mr. A. R. Spofford is mentioned as one of those referred to in the story.

H. E. O..—"The diary of a dutiful son, by H. E. O.," was written by Thomas George Fonnerneau; the letters H. E. O. being made up of the second letter in each of his three names. The first edition (1849) was privately printed; the second was published by John Murray in 1864.—*Notes and Queries*, April 14th.

Théotime, A. Marc.—The abbé Marc Antoine Bayle, doctor of theology and professor of sacred eloquence, died at Marseilles, March 8th. Among his numerous works, a list of which can be found in Lorenz, "Les chants de l'adolescence, recueil de poésies religieuses," appeared under the pseudonym of "Théotime." In his "Causeries littéraires," published in the "Messager de la semaine," he used the pseudonym "A. Marc."

ANONYMOUS WORKS.

Boston museum of Fine Arts, a companion to the Catalogue, was written by Thomas Gold Appleton.

The contest of the Twelve Nations. The author of this work is William Howison.—*Olphar Hamst* (Ralph Thomas) in *Notes and Queries*, April 14.

Dot and Dime, two characters in ebony (Boston, 1877), was written by Lillie E. Baar.

GENERAL NOTES.

UNITED STATES.

COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES, NEW YORK.—The general appropriation bill lately passed by the New York Legislature appropriated "For each of the law libraries of the State in the several judicial districts the sum of \$1000, provided that all libraries receiving money appropriated under this act must be open to the free use of the members of the bar of the State of New York." Also, "For the purpose of establishing a law library, to be located at Canton, St. Lawrence County, for the use of the Supreme Court, the sum of \$2000, to be expended in the purchase of books under the direction and supervision of the justice of the Supreme Court now residing in said village." The Governor has vetoed both items, chiefly on the ground that it is unjust to tax the state at large for county libraries. He adds: "There is no more reason for supplying lawyers with their books than in supplying doctors and clergymen with theirs, or farmers and mechanics with their implements and tools. The convenience and advantage which the lawyers and judges will have from these libraries may easily be obtained by voluntary associations, and by contributions from those who are to be benefited by them."

OLNEYVILLE [R. I.] FREE LIBRARY.—This town, in the immediate vicinity of Providence, is mostly composed of working people, who have made 13,154 visits to the free reading-room and library since its opening in February, 1875. Though the direct expenditure for books, aside from the state grant of \$500 when the library reached 500 volumes, has been but \$12, there are now 600 volumes, besides newspapers and magazines. A prominent citizen has offered \$500 toward a building if \$1500 more is raised. The library nevertheless has a hard struggle to meet its running expenses of \$500 a year, and to help it out a public meeting was recently held, at which several leading clergymen and educators made addresses. Principal Stockwell, of the State Normal School, said: "The records of the insane asylums in Massachusetts show that by far the greater number of those suffering from mental diseases came from the sparsely-settled portions of the state, where they have no opportunities for libraries or for getting the thoughts of others. There is nothing that will develop a true home life like a public library. The success of this community rests, in a great measure, upon a public

library. All should take hold of this as a matter of duty and of public spirit. Let it be known there is such an institution in this community, well established, and men will settle here sooner. It is simply a matter of justice that the town in which such an institution is located should vote readily what is needed to carry it on. The town cannot afford to let it starve."

NEW YORK MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The annual meeting was held May 8th. The Association has a membership of 8136. The library now contains 171,492 volumes; accessions last year, 10,198; circulation, 158,850; expenditures, for books (including that of Clinton Hall Association), \$14,600.34; for periodicals, \$1832.08; receipts, \$35,944.76; amount of sinking fund for a new building, \$67,930.17, all of which is invested in United States bonds and mortgages. The branch office, at No. 51 Liberty street, has become very popular with Brooklyn and Jersey City members, and has been rented for another year. As the library has outgrown its present limits, it is proposed to take the reading-room for the use of the library, and move the periodicals to the floor above.

PROVIDENCE [R. I.] PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The trustees of this institution have decided to begin operations at once, and have leased desirable rooms for temporary occupancy, in a central location. They rightly assume that by taking some definite steps towards the establishment of the library, and waiting no longer for a permanent building site, they will more effectually develop the public interest in the library, and, in the end, have a more carefully planned and satisfactory building. The fund at present amounts to \$75,000. A library of 6500 volumes has been already absorbed, and a considerable sum will at once be expended for books. At a meeting on the 19th inst., Mr. W. E. Foster, late of the Turner Library, Randolph, was elected librarian; he will enter on his duties at once.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.—Mr. Levi Bishop, of Detroit, has offered to give to the state for a library building for Michigan University the sum of \$40,000 or \$45,000, with the conditions attached—*viz.*: That the state pay to him, during the lifetime of himself and present wife, the sum of 5 per cent on the amount donated, and 5 per cent to the survivor after the death of either; and the further condition

that the state shall contribute \$10,000 toward the building, and a small sum annually for the care, conservation, and increase of the library.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.—The Boston papers state that the present system of card catalogues, with some simplification, will be retained. The cataloguing of books will be kept up. On the completion of the new section, the floor of the old Gore Hall will be occupied by reading tables, and alcoves will also be set aside there, containing books most in demand, to which students can have access at regular hours.

THUSVILLE (PA.) LIBRARY.—Within a month we have raised nearly \$4000, and fitted up a very pleasant suite of rooms. We have about \$150 worth of daily and weekly papers and magazines, and the institution is running in good order, with about 300 volumes numbered and on our shelves. We expect to purchase this year about \$5000 worth of books. R. L. K.

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.—This library finished its fourth year March 31st, with a total of 23,965 volumes and 1964 pamphlets; circulation, 155,851—a gain of 35,892 on last year; borrowers registered, 12,393; accessions, 4945 volumes. Mr. Evans shows a very gratifying record of four years' work.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—The semi-annual meeting was held at the Athenæum, Boston, last month. The Council reported that the new library building is to be completed before November. Mr. S. F. Haven, librarian, reported 917 volumes and 5522 pamphlets accessions since last October.

MR. E. A. HOLLINGSWORTH has given \$500 to the Thayer Public Library of Braintree, Mass., for the purchase of books.

THE Hyde Park (Mass.) Library Board have voted to open the library daily (instead of semi-weekly) from 2 to 9 o'clock P.M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT has established a library and reading-room at Albany for the special benefit of the railroad employés.

THE free reading-room and library of the Cooper Union, New York, will be closed on Sundays until the first Sunday in October.

A COMMITTEE of the Boston Aldermen has reported in favor of establishing a branch of the public library in West Roxbury at a cost of \$10,000.

MRS. WILLIAM LARNED, widow of a Yale professor, left \$5000 to the general library of Yale College, to be applied by the president and fellows.

AN important case, involving a question of library taxation, is before the New York Supreme Court, but no decision has been rendered at this writing.

MR. POOLE now adopts the policy of soliciting bids in his purchase of books. The contract for the ensuing year has been awarded to Hadley Brothers & Co., of Chicago.

THE Librarian of Congress, Ainsworth R. Spofford, is the one Government functionary in Washington that seems perpetual. One cannot even imagine another librarian of Congress.—*Boston Journal, April 26.*

It is understood that the late William Munroe, who gave the beautiful library building at Concord, Mass., has provided in his will for the future extension of the library building, by the addition of an art gallery.

MR. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, the poet, has been appointed City Librarian of New York. The City Library occupies the south-eastern corner of the City Hall, and is chiefly a collection of official reports and political documents.

THE plans for the Carpenter Library at Evansville (Ind.) have been drawn under direction of Mr. Poole, by P. B. Wight, of Chicago. The building is to cost \$30,000, and it is said has some points of marked excellence. Ground has already been broken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT.—There has recently been much activity in Parliament on the Free Libraries question. A bill to amend the Public Libraries (Ireland) Act, 1855, backed by Messrs. Murphy, Maurice Brooks, James Corry, and O'Shaughnessy, has been read a third time in the House of Commons. The object of the bill is to define the meaning of the terms "Science and Art" and "Schools of Science and Art" so as to include "Music" and "Schools of Music," and to extend the operation of the sections of the English Act as to borrowing money on security of the rates for the purposes of the Act with consent of the Treasury. A second bill before the House of Commons, bearing the names of Messrs. Anderson, Mundella, and O'Shaughnessy, after reciting that in many cases a public meeting is an unsatisfactory

mode of determining the question whether "the Act" should be adopted, gives discretion to the local authority to ascertain the opinion of the majority of the ratepayers by means of voting-papers instead of a public meeting. It also enables a voter to qualify his vote in support of the adoption of the Act by attaching to it the condition that the rate of assessment shall be limited to some lower maximum than that which is allowed by law. Mr. Mundella has also given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in the House of Commons to amend the Libraries and Museums Act, which will extend the limit of the library rate from one penny in the pound to twopence.

J. P. B.

CAUTION TO DEFAULTERS.—Under the above heading, in staring type, a poster has been prepared for the English free libraries, with the following text: "The Judge of the Nottingham County Court (R. Wildman, Esq.) had before him, on the 14th March, 1876, a case in which the Corporation of Nottingham sought to recover from a person who had borrowed a book from the Free Public Library, and had failed to return it within the specified time, the sum of 7s. 1d., which had been incurred for fines. The defendant, it appeared, had kept the book in his possession no less than ten months, and had repeatedly refused to comply with applications which had been made to him for its return and payment of the fines. At last the book was returned, but the defendant still refused to pay the fines. The County Court Judge, upon hearing the case, made an order for payment of the amount (7s. 1d.), together with costs (which amounted to 15s. 6d.)."

LONDON INSTITUTION.—Mr. Edward B. Nicholson, librarian, gives notice through the press that students can easily obtain admission to the reference library, which has 60,000 volumes, and is open from 10 to 9 (Sundays at 3). Each of the proprietary members has an unlimited number of reading tickets to give away, and a list of these members (about 900) can always be seen. Those who know no member on the list have only to furnish the librarian with a recommendation from some professional man, merchant, employer of labor, or other responsible person, and tickets will be procured them. The library is being reorganized to give facilities for its use to the great outside body of readers.

NOTTINGHAM LIBRARIES.—The issues for home reading and reference in the Nottingham

Free Public Libraries for the half-year ending with April were 74,979, representing 20,203 vols., an increase over the issues of the corresponding period of 1875-6 of 9395. It is expected that the new building will be commenced in a few weeks, the Local Government Board having granted a loan of £34,000 towards the University Extension Buildings, which will include the Public Libraries, Natural History Museum, University Extension Classes, and Science School. The building, it is expected, will cost about £50,000.

ADVOCATES' CATALOGUE, EDINBURGH.—The catalogue of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, which it was decided to prepare and print in 1853, has been issued down to the end of the letter R. It is anticipated that another quarto volume and a small supplement will complete the catalogue to the end of 1871. When the work is finished, which is expected in 1879, it will extend to upwards of 5000 quarto pages. A limited number of surplus copies are offered to subscribers, until next New Year's Day, at 7 guineas. The cost of compiling and printing will reach about £2000.

The Public Libraries Act has been adopted in Dublin.

An engraving of the new Free Public Library at Derby appears in the *Builder*.

A movement is on foot to obtain the consent of the ratepayers to the adoption of "the Act" at Portsmouth.

MR. ARCHER, F.R.S., foreign correspondent of the Royal Irish Academy, has been appointed librarian of the Royal Dublin Society.

THE *British Architect* for May 4th gives elevations and plans of Mr. Francis W. Mees's Soane Medallion Competition Drawings for a Public Library.

THE Liverpool supplement of the *Graphic* for May 5th contains engravings of the interior of the Free Public Reference Library and exterior of the new reading-room.

MR. WRIGHT, principal librarian of the Plymouth Public Library, has in course of preparation a series of letters to several English provincial papers under the title of "Notes on Free Libraries."

MR. WILLIAM E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L., etc., formerly sub-librarian of the Manchester Free Reference Library, has very recently issued a half-guinea Handbook of the Public Libraries of Manchester and Salford, in quarto.

FRANCE.

PAGINATION OF MANUSCRIPTS.—The French Minister of Public Instruction has given orders that all the manuscripts in public libraries shall be numbered and paged. The enumeration is to be made by volumes and not by works; the small libraries to have only one series of numbers, the larger libraries to have a different series for every language, or else to assign certain numbers, as 1-2000, to one language, and 2001-4000 to another, and so on. The advantages of this practice, both in facilitating reference by scholars and in rendering any loss of manuscripts at once evident, need not be dwelt upon. The next step—*foliating* the leaves—will make reference still more easy. Torn leaves and even pieces of parchment or paper inserted after binding will be included in the numbering. The old numbering will in all cases be verified, and if found too irregular, will be discarded; but in general, any leaves omitted in an old numbering will receive the number of the previous leaf, with the addition of *bis*, *ter*, etc. The state of the volume, especially all mutilations, will be noted by the enumerator on the blank leaf at the beginning, and every such note will be dated. Experiments at the *Bibliothèque Nationale* show that a careful and industrious person can number in this way, on the average, 1700 leaves in six hours. A more detailed account of the matter may be found in *Bibliog. de la France*, Feb. 10, *Chronique*, p. 22, 23. C. A. C.

NAVY-YARD LIBRARIES.—The *Polybiblion* for March gives some extracts from the report presented November 7, 1876, by Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, on the libraries and reading-rooms of the French navy-yards. They were established in 1872-73 at Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient, Toulon, and Rochefort, and have been very successful. In 1875, the number of readers was 121,055; the rooms are crowded, and at Toulon, for want of seats, men may often be seen standing and reading. There has always been perfect order in the rooms. The choice of books varies at the different ports, one of the librarians reporting that no more books of science are wanted, while at Lorient, on the contrary, science is especially sought for; but, as might be expected, the illustrated papers and those relating to the sea are in great demand.

M. SCHOELCHER has given to the library of the Paris Conservatoire the fine collection of Eng-

lish music which he has been twenty years in collecting.

At the meeting of the Délégués des Sociétés Savantes des Départements à la Sorbonne, early in April, Th. Lhuillier read a paper entitled "Notice sur la Bibliothèque et les Bibliothécaires du Château de Fontainebleau au temps passé."

THE Depot de la Guerre, at Paris, created in 1688, has a library, commenced in 1798 by Gen. Ernouf, now amounting to 40,000 volumes.

GERMANY.

THE important collection of Oriental MSS. left by the late lamented Dr. Haug has been purchased from his widow for the Royal Library of Munich, for the sum of 17,000 marks.

AUSTRIA.

IN Vienna the widow of the Sudbahninspector J. Hall has given his rich library of technical works to the Technological High School at Graz.

DIED at Vienna, February 17, at the age of 56, Sal. Herm. Ritter v. Mosenthal, librarian of the Ministerium f. Cultus u. öffentl. Unterricht. He was chiefly known as a dramatic writer. His plays have been translated into many languages.

RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburg *Golos* gives some statistics from the report of the Imperial Library for 1876: Expenses, 85,569 roubles, of which 16,995 were for books; accessions, 19,854 works in 25,415 vols.; 159,508 readers have used 337,536 vols. Some parts of the library are full.

SPAIN.

IN noticing the death of the Count de Azevedo, the *Polybiblion* states that he left a library of 10,000 volumes.

AFRICA.

GREY LIBRARY.—The missionaries in South Africa are sending numerous petitions to the Colonial Secretary, urging the need of appointing a philological scholar to succeed the late Dr. Bleek as curator of the Grey Library at Cape Town, which is rich in philological treasures, largely collected by the missionaries. It is urged that Sir George Grey's purpose in bequeathing his library to the colony was that its treasures should be rendered useful, in the first place, to South Africa, and after that to the science of language in general.

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"The mere English reader soon feels that he is entering into the spirit of the poem as he never did before. . . . His translation is not likely to be superseded by any new version; and it must always be ranked among the chief triumphs of his genius and the most creditable fruits of American scholarship."—*Christian Register* (Boston).

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